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WHY U.S. ABANDONED PEACE:

Morgan, Rockefeller & Co. have grabbed your government

By Tabitha Petran

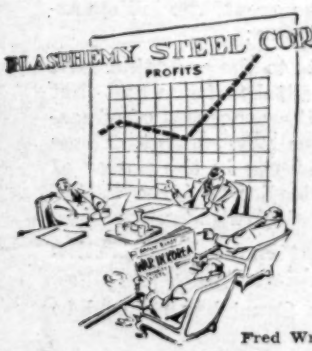
ROOSEVELT had a program for peace, based on a live-and-let-live policy toward socialist Russia. This program was scrapped by two financial groups that dominate America: the Morgans and the Rockefellers. For FDR's program they substituted one described by a Rockefeller spokesman — Leo D. Welch, secy.-treas. of Standard Oil of N. J.—in these words:

> As the largest producer, the largest source of capital and the biggest contributor to the global mechanism, we must set the pace and assume the responsibility of the majority stockholder in this corporation known as the world.

Warning that corporations are menaced by communism and the Soviet Union, this same Rockefeller spokesman urged in 1946 an all-out war by private capital to save its position round the world and succinctly summed up the way to do it:

"Men in government."

IT HAPPENED IN 1945: The Morgan-Rockefeller "men in government" opened their frontal attack on the policies



Fred Wright

"We can't lose"

of the late FDR at the UN founding session at San Francisco in 1945.

There the late Edward Stettinius, W. Averell Harriman, Nelson Rockefeller and John Foster Dulles scuttled FDR's Yalta and Dumbarton Oaks agreements for lasting peace, forced UN admission of fascist Argentina, and drove the first wedges into the split between the Eastern and Western worlds which has now developed a shooting war in Korea.

Here are the pedigrees of these and others who have played prime roles in changing U. S. policy from peace to war:

• EDWARD STETTINIUS

Son of a Morgan partner, former president of Morgan's U.S. Steel. Secy. of State until July, 1945, when he formed Stettinius Associates to exploit the riches of Africa. (His successor as Secy. of State — Bernard Baruch (Morgan) protege James F. Byrnes—was rewarded 1947 with a directorship in Morgan's Newmont Mining Co.)

* * *

• W. AVERELL HARRIMAN

Partner of Brown Bros. Harriman, investment bankers (firm organized with John D. Rockefeller's nephew Percy, later joined with Morgan firm, Brown Bros.) Ambassador to Russia 1943-6; to England 1946; Secy. of Commerce 1946-8; organizer of Marshall Plan which he headed in Europe 1948-50; now chief foreign policy adviser to Pres. Truman.

With investments in Russian manganese and Silesian (E. German copper, made under Percy Rockefeller's direction, Harriman hoped at first to save these by playing along with FDR on a recognition-of-Russia policy. Later he turned bitterly on both FDR and Russia, and after FDR's death returned from Moscow to establish the hate-Russia policy at San Francisco. The newspaper **PM** said that Harriman

> ...had hardly arrived in San Francisco when he began his warnings that Russia was on the march and had to be checked—by collective world action if possible, if that proved impossible by the U.S. alone. His warnings were delivered in private to the then Secy. of State Stettinius and other members of the American delegation, [later to] selected lists of influential observers and newsmen. In these selected seances, he had the most dire predictions as to Russian imperialism and prospective refusal to cooperate in construction of the charter for the United Nations.

The U. S. fight against Poland and over the German-Polish border was largely a Harriman-captained Rockefeller-Morgan fight to regain the Silesian copper mines organized as a subsidiary of Morgan's Anaconda Copper. Rockefeller director in this subsidiary was Gerald F. Beal, president of the German-British-U. S. J. Henry Schroder banking combine. The Harriman interests are associated with the Rockefellers in Cuban sugar and with the Morgans in the American Hawaiian Steamship Co., with wide stakes in the Far East.

* * *

• JOHN FOSTER DULLES

Partner of Sullivan & Cromwell, most powerful of U.S. corporation lawyers (serving both Morgans & Rockefellers); associated with Schroder Banking Corp. since its organization (1923) by Anglo-German Schroder group with help of Percy Rockefeller and Herbert Hoover's associates; leading U.S. delegate to the UN and international conferences 1945-8; political adviser to State Dept. and delegate to UN, 1950.

The N. Y. State Democratic Committee said in Nov. 1949 that Dulles during his work on reparations after World War I

> ...made himself solid with German bankers—so solid that he has been their trusted representative ever since, including the period of World War II. I. G. Farben, the Schroder banking firm and its affiliates, the other big boys who built up the Nazis were—and are his clients.

An early America Firster, Dulles is a trustee of the Rockefeller Foundation and sits on the board of Intl. Nickel (Morgan, Rockefeller et al.) which lost its Finnish nickel mines to Russia in 1940. At post-war international conferences he fought to regain for his patrons the Rockefellers their oil markets in East Europe and Germany; charted the rebuilding of Germany and Japan with his old Schroder sidekick Herbert Hoover. Hoover's 1946 food mission laid the basis for scuttling UNNRA; his 1947 German-Austrian survey, for making Germany the arsenal of Europe. Dulles and Hoover mapped present U. S. policy in the Far East.

BY 1947 the Truman Doctrine-cold war was launched. To the list of its authors, movers and propagandists, add:

• ROBERT A. LOVETT

Partner of Brown Bros. Harriman, director of Morgan's N.Y. Life Insurance Co.; Asst. Secy. of War 1945-47, Under Secy. of State 1947-49; the brains of the team and the key Morgan man in State while Gen. Marshall was Secretary.

* * *

• JAMES FORRESTAL

Former president of Dillon Read, investment bankers, with both Morgans & Rockefellers represented on its boards; Secy. of Navy 1945-7, Defense Chief 1947-9.

Forrestal pushed the Truman Doctrine to protect Rockefeller oil interests in the Middle East. Dillon Read floated big bond issues for these firms, also for Royal Dutch Shell and Batavia Petroleum. Forrestal chose Charles Detmar, a partner of DR's law firm, as his special assistant and Lewis L. Strauss, a former partner in Kuhn Loeb. Strauss later joined the Atomic Energy Commission.

Forced out of office in 1949, Forrestal committed suicide after his obsession about the menace of socialist Russia reached the point where a fire engine in the street convinced him the Reds had invaded the U. S.

* * *

• ROBERT PATTERSON, Jr.

Partner of Vanderbilt Webb's, close associate of the Rockefellers; Secy. of War 1945-7. After leading the drive to turn America into a garrison state, he resigned from the government and became a director of J. Henry Schroder Banking Corp.

(Continuing its Who's Who of the Morgan-Rockefeller men directing the drive against the people of the world, the GUARDIAN next week will show how they reversed U.S. policy in Germany and Japan to save their investments.)

Somewhere in Korea

Cpl. Bill Fisher (l.) of Moberly, Mo., and Pfc. Dale Donovan of West Chester, Pa., find the prospect pretty bleak. Others were assessing the Korean situation, too, on a more global scale. For their findings, see WAR & PEACE.

LINCOLN'S WARNING COMES TRUE

Money power reigns

EIGHTY-FIVE years ago, immediately following the Civil War, Abraham Lincoln warned the nation of a threat to its future which, he said, "causes me to tremble for the safety of my country."

"As a result of the war," he wrote, "corporations have been enthroned and an era of corruption in high places will follow, and the money power of the country will endeavor to prolong its reign by working on the prejudices of the people until all wealth is aggregated in a few hands and the Republic is destroyed. I feel at this moment more anxiety for the safety of my country than ever before, even in the midst of war."

Today, the money power of the country (as Lincoln foresaw) is concentrated in two monster financial monopolies—the Rockefeller and Morgan interests—intermeshed with one another through subsidiaries and satellites to control the giant's share of the nation's wealth.

Documentation on the reign of this entrenched money power over our government and its most important branches—the Depts. of State, Defense, Treasury, etc.—is given on this page.

THIS money power, of which Lincoln warned, has fixed upon war-making and the perpetuation of colonialism throughout the world as the most certain way of prolonging its reign in our time.

Relentlessly, in the five years since the death of President Roosevelt, this money power has exerted its control of press and radio, the school systems, police and the courts, to breed prejudice and fear among the American people.

Now, as Lincoln warned, these prejudices and fears are

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THE MAILBAG

Cut-rate carnage

SCAPPOOSE, ORE.

The average cost for every German killed during the first World War was $48,913. An economist from Herbert Hotstuff Hoover's Sanford University tells me that "our" atom bomb can do the killings at about $100 per head; but an atomized person needs no funeral, which would save about $100. I DEFY THE GUARDIAN TO MATCH THIS DOLLAR STRETCHER!!!

Vincent Noga

"... and we will win!"

CHICAGO, ILL.

Following is an excerpt of a letter which I wrote to Henry Wallace:

My dear Mr. Wallace:

To hundreds of thousands of decent Americans and hundreds of millions of suffering people throughout the world you were a symbol of hope and strength. In you many of us saw the living Jefferson with his wisdom and courage. And today that symbol has vanished. The Roosevelt era has come to an end, because the last candle has been extinguished with your retreat.

As one of your millions of admirers throughout the world I might say that we will miss you terribly in the struggle for peace and freedom, but we will carry on . . . and we will win! In the past few years you have correctly predicted all the terrible events that would come to pass if our government pursued its treacherous foreign policy, and we progressives still believe you right. But despite all your warnings and predictions you have decided to quit when our country needs your wisdom the most. I sincerely feel sorry for you, Mr. Wallace, because I am sure that you are a very unhappy man and unfortunately you will not find your happiness or peace of mind in the camp of the people or interests who despise you and hate everything you have fought for all your life.

With warmest personal regards and with a sad farewell, I remain, as ever a staunch Progressive,

Mandel A. Terman

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The "Four Friends" subscription blank below is your ace in the hole against the political sharpers who seek to trick the American people out of their right to full information.

It is the GUARDIAN's ace in the hole, too, the most effective way we have discovered to place this paper in the hands of an ever-widening circle of readers who seek information for peace and a return to progress in our country.

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A new leader

CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

Mr. Wallace's about-face proves that capitalism can't exist without wars, that there is no such thing as progressive capitalism. That there is a split in party thinking is regrettable. If the party hopes to succeed it will require a new leader, one who dares to be right, and who has no allegiance to capitalism. The profit of the earth is for all. Until this becomes a reality humanity can only be burdened with poverty and wars. Truly, the love of money is the root of all evil.

Virginia Heeren

What about Stover?

MOBERLY, MO.

We now must face the selection of a new national leader. Mr. Robeson has borne too much of the brunt to draw the votes; Mr. Marcantonio is too much of a local figure; and the other leaders are not well known. I would like to suggest that we rally behind Fred Stover of Iowa. He is a natural leader with years of campaigning for the Farmer's Union behind him.

Rev. David W. Janes

He didn't love us

PASADENA, CALIF.

We dug deeply, for you are doing such a splendid job that I consider you the finest and most informative paper in the country. Our only regret is that you aren't reaching millions. We loved Wallace, but he didn't love us. You have remained true to the people's cause.

John Radar

It's simple

MONTROSE, COLO.

A simple equation: Ethics of socialism equals ethics of Christianity: Encyclopedia Brittanica. Truman fights socialism, therefore Truman fights Christianity.

Theodore Brooks

Rural church-goers

ROGUE RIVER, ORE.

Please find enclosed $5 in bills for which send me the bundle of 5 GUARDIANS a week, and I will mail same to my neighbors. I am a farm woman with a 15-hour day, seven days a week and no car to get around in, so this is the best I can do to help you.

Is there no way to reach the rural church-goers whose ignorant preachers are certainly not preaching the Christian religion? They are lulling the people to sleep while "Rome" burns. Church people tell me that it is wrong to resist war as this is Armageddon. They seem to think God likes spineless creatures best. My son heard a Youth for Christ evangelist telling the people the Korean war was the best thing that could happen; it gives the preachers an opportunity to save the Koreans' souls. They see nothing incongruous about saying souls at gun points.

Mrs. W. L. Dresbach

The vote in the UN

NEW YORK, N. Y.

In your Aug. 16 issue I was pleased to see attention drawn to the inequality of voting power in the UN—an unjust inequality that gives Cuba with 5,000,000 people as much voting power as India wih 337,000,000. For the UN to function justly, democratically and effectively, representation or voting power must be given to nations according to size of their populations.

This change must be made as soon as possible if the UN is to survive and achieve its original purpose, the preservation of world peace. The UN must be saved or most, if not all of us will perish horribly. But to be saved it must be reformed.

A reformed UN must include ALL the nations of the world, large and small, good, bad and indifferent, communist, capitalist and fascist. We must take human nature, and nations, as they are and as we find them and cease sitting in self-righteous judgment upon one another. We are not God or even angels, although many of us act as if we were. There is no nation so perfect, or so free from crime, that it can adopt the attitude of the hypocritical Pharisee towards any other nation. A reformed UN must include forthwith representatives of the de facto or actual government of China, as well as representatives of Spain nominated by the de facto government of Spain. Governmental regimes may change at any time. The people always remain and their interests must be protected, irrespective of the nature of the regimes which temporarily govern them.

(Rev.) Clarence Duffy

$4 penance

WOOD-RIDGE, N. J.

It's a pretty lousy situation when a charter subscriber has to be reminded to renew her subscription and I hang my head in shame and enclose $4 extra as a penalty for my laxity.

Can you put me in touch with loyal GUARDIAN readers and active Progressives in Jersey?

Cecile I. Hyland
104 Hackensack St.

To the warmakers

WARRENTON, ORE.

To all who egged this war on for financial profit; to all radio commentators who helped considerably; to all newspaper editors who have been building up to it for a long time; and to the government officials who have carefully laid the groundwork: so you finally got your way!

"What hast thou done? The voice of thy brother's blood crieth to me from the ground."—Genesis 4:10.

C. R.

A Wright in armor

PASCAGOULA, MISS.

I enclose a clipping for the purpose of illustrating the importance of one's moral position.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1950
PAGE 10-B The Mobile Register

Wright Lambasts Truman And Reds

Doesn't Want Interference From Either In State

LAUREL, Miss. — (AP) — Gov. Fielding L. Wright said in Laurel Tuesday night that Mississippi would not tolerate any "further outside interference" while he is governor—whether it be from the Communist Party or the federal government.

P. S.—There are plenty of good and thoughtful people in Mississippi.

Cecil L. Horton
Cardinal of Simsite
Sect of Puritans

LINCOLN'S WARNING COMES TRUE

Money power reigns

(Continued from Page 1)

being worked on to fool the people into harnessing themselves with a warfare state which can bring gain to no one in the world except American big business (General Motors alone will reap $1,000,000,000 profit in 1950.)

As for destruction of the Republic (which Lincoln saw in prospect):

- What could be more destructive than wiping out, one by one, the democratic guarantees on which the Republic is based—guarantees for which the American Revolution was fought and which were established in the Bill of Rights a century and a half ago?
- What could be more destructive than to rob the people of the right to full discussion, full information and final decision on the justice of a war?
- What could be more destructive than for government to raid people's homes, deny the right of public assembly, jail them for petitioning for peace, deny them free access to the ballot and free choice of candidates?
- What could be more destructive than removing freedom of the press, a cornerstone of the Republic? This threat is contained in the so-called security bill now before Congress, and supported by the Truman Administration.

SUPREME COURTS have held that the First Amendment (freedom of speech and the press) is a "charter of government," that its guarantees are "the great, the indispensable democratic freedoms." Furthermore:

"The safeguarding of these rights to the ends that man may speak as they think on matters vital to them and that falsehoods may be exposed through the processes of education and discussion is essential to free government. Those who won our independence had confidence in the power of free, fearless reasoning and communication of ideas to discover and spread political and economic truth."

Obviously, Congress and the bi-partisan Administration do not intend to safeguard these rights.

Up to now, the present Supreme Court has refused to check the creeping nullification of these rights.

The Supreme Court must be brought to act, in accordance with hard-won American tradition, to restore these rights. It is the people's right and duty to petition the court to act on matters the people think vital.

As for the reign of money power, which is now almost complete in our government, the strongest weapon of the American people from the birth of the Republic has been the right of the ballot.

And now—1950—is the time to start on the job of "turning the rascals out," in every precinct, ward, Congressional District, in every city and state in the Republic.

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Solons vie for the honor of fathering Bill of Rights repeal

ALL week long Congressional jockeying went on to see whose police-state bill would become the law of the land. Small doubt remained that some form of police-state control over all U.S. inhabitants would be adopted; but from civil rights organizations over the week-end went last-minute calls for demands on Congressional leaders to save some fragments of the Bill of Rights.

The jockeying centered on three measures: the Mundt-Ferguson bill to outlaw the Communist Party and shackle all progressives; the McCarran omnibus bill which wrapped together a toughened version of the Mundt-Ferguson bill, the Hobbs concentration camp bill and four other repressive measures; and an Administration bill somewhat milder than the other two.

On Friday the Senate Judiciary Committee, headed by Sen. Pat McCarran (D-Nev.), sent his jumbo package to the Senate by a vote of 9 to 3.

PAT IS CONFIDENT: A first test vote was due Monday when the Senate would consider the President's economic controls bill, to which Senators Mundt (R-S.D.) and Ferguson (R-Mich.) had attached their measure as a rider. Administration leaders predicted it would fail of passage in this form, but hastily drafted their own version of the police state, embodying Pres. Truman's recommendations, to offer as a substitute. McCarran himself was confident his over-sized catch-all would win over both.

SEN. PAT McCARRAN
Our ancestors would blush

Sen. Mundt chided these efforts to outdo him and his Michigan colleague. But both were reported willing to withdraw their bill as a rider in return for assurances that it would be given early consideration. An Administration spokesman said Majority leader Scott W. Lucas (D-Ill.) would consider the deal on his return from Chicago.

HST MODEL: Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D-Wash.) voted for the McCarran bill although he had co-sponsored the Administration bill. Fair Deal Senate "liberals" also sponsoring the Administration measure were Lucas, Majority whip Myers (Pa.), Lehman (NY.), Green (R.I.), Douglas (Ill.), Humphrey (Minn.), Kilgore (W.Va.), Kefauver (Tenn.), and Graham (N.C.). The bill would:

- Require registration of all persons instructed in "the espionage, counter-espionage or sabotage tactics of a foreign country, or of a foreign political party."
- Provide punishment for violations of any regulations made by the Secy. of Defense.
- Jail without bail for six months any alien arrested for deportation, require him thereafter to report regularly if no country would accept him.
- Force deportable aliens to testify against themselves under oath.
- Authorize removal of "certain dangerous aliens" from "areas vital to our national security."
- Reaffirm the Smith Act under which the leaders of the Communist Party and also of the Socialist Workers Party were convicted.
- Approve the federal loyalty program, denial of tax exemption to organizations on the Attorney General's "subversive" list, and denial of passports to some of their members.

Hollywood Ten Rally

IN many a foreign country a 20-minute documentary film called **The Hollywood Ten** is being shown. It was prepared by the Film Division of the Southern California Chapter of the Arts, Sciences and Professions Council. Audience reaction abroad is so sharp that **Daily Variety**, show business newspaper, reports that both the U. S. State Dept. and the Motion Picture Assn. are worried at its effects.

First public-showing in New York City will be given at a meeting in behalf of the 10 noted writers, producers and directors at the Capitol Hotel, 50th St. and Eighth Av., on Wednesday evening, Aug. 30, under ASP auspices. Nine are in prison; Adrian Scott, the tenth, begins his sentence Sept. 15. Speakers will include the wives of three of the ten, Gale Sondergaard (Mrs. Herbert Biberman), Mrs. Albert Maltz, and Mrs. John Howard Lawson. Rev. John Darr and Sam Moore, radio writer and playwright, also will speak.

War-bred hysteria sweeps across U.S.

This creates a problem, for there probably are not four people in the state of Mississippi who could tell a Communist from a flying saucer.

THUS the Pascagoula (Miss.) **Chronicle-Star** expressed its perplexity last week, as other municipalities in the state considered following the lead of Laurel and Kosciusko in barring "Communists" from city limits. Pascagoula's perplexity was shared throughout the nation. Seeking to be helpful, **New York TV** stations **WOR** and **WJZ** premiered an Army documentary film **Communism** suggesting these identification techniques: a person who read the **Daily Worker** regularly, or made soap-box speeches, would be suspect, but the sure test is that "a Communist never sleeps," always arrives at meetings early and stays late.

Meanwhile organizations, communities and states throughout the country prepared or passed their own bans and penalties on "Communists" as the announcement came from Frankfurt, U. S. Zone of Germany, that eight top-ranking Nazi war criminals would be released for "good behavior" Aug. 25.

GET OFF THE EARTH! Birmingham's ordinance banning Communists from the city limits was found too mild for the City Commission of Decatur, Ga. At Weirton, W. Va., Communists were ordered to register at City Hall. A banning ordinance was defeated by the Atlanta, Ga., city council, but the Georgia State Democratic Party convention urged outlawry. A bill to outlaw the CP was approved by the Michigan Legislature; in Massachusetts the Legislature appointed a committee to investigate the CP and "communist fronts." A loyalty oath ordinance for city employes was adopted in Oakland, Calif., while Santa Monica prohibited distribution of leaflets which "reasonably tend to incite riot."

Daily Express, London
"You're quite certain it's just a flying saucer—not a flying samovar?"

June is bustin' out all over again
Is it love or the draft? This scene in the Los Angeles marriage license bureau has been repeated ever since the start of the Korean war. There was a line extending down the street when this picture was taken.

In Pennsylvania, where Gov. Duff (GOP Senate candidate) said that "instead of putting these guys in jail they ought to be hanged," the city of York was considering an anti-leaflet ordinance and another requiring registration of those "hindering or curtailing normal and usual operation of industrial plants." Commented Charles M. Gitt of the York **Gazette and Daily:**

> Such a law would spell, no doubt, the death knell for the freedoms of labor in York.

NO RED NOBLES: In Boston the Imperial Divan of the Ancient Egyptian Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, decided to expel Communists, whose beliefs it went on record as "detesting and abhorring."

The Knights of Columbus, in convention in New York, called for "every step to check the treasonable activities of Communist agents and their sympathizers" and for full recognition of Franco Spain.

In a session attended by less than 500 of the 4,000 delegates the Disabled American Veterans convention in San Francisco adopted a concentration camp program for Communists, with the death penalty "in extreme cases." A suggestion to substitute "jail" for "camps" was shouted down when it was pointed out that in that case defendants would have to have trials.

Circuit Court Judge Norval K. Harris of Sullivan, Ind., who served on a national commitee defending the rights of the 11 convicted Communist leaders, himself got out of jail last week but faced two more trials on frivolous charges of intoxication and issuing a worthless check. Upon his release he said:

> "I'm the first judge in the state of Indiana who went to prison upholding his rights, the rights of the people, and the oath of office that I would do my duty."

SCHOOL CONTAGION: Chicago's Board of Education was considering a proposal that all city school teachers sign loyalty oaths. The Young Progressives chapter at the University of Michigan was on probation for the fall semester because it held an "open forum" on the Korean war when it had permission only for a membership meeting. A new red hunt loomed at the University of Illinois when Republicans nominated for trustee Harold (Red) Grange, the Galloping Ghost of the Gridiron in the 1920's. Grange, said his backers, would "get rid of the reds."

The Academic Assembly of the University of California, composed of lecturers, teachers and others below tenure rank, was still carrying on the fight against that institution's loyalty oaths. In an appeal for moral and financial support, it gave this description of campus life:

> A contagion of fear, hatred and suspicion infects the entire University. Scholars have been forced by economic necessity to give mute acceptance to something they know destroys the very meaning of their profession and their lives.

DANGEROUS PONDERING: On Wednesday in New York City attorneys for the 11 CP leaders petitioned the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for a rehearing of the court's recent decision, upholding their conviction for conspiring to teach and advocate overthrow of the government. Said the petition:

> . . . The true effect of this decision is to silence the opposition to war and to contribute to the acceleration of a drive for a third world war. . . .
>
> The court's decision cannot be divorced from the Korean hostilities and the growing international tensions which preceded it. The opinion silences appellants not with respect to the advocacy of abstract political doctrine but in connection with the vital issues of the day and of the hour, issues of war and peace which involve the future of mankind.

Next day the lawyers were in court again to answer an order issued a week ago for the defendants to show cause why their bail should not be revoked. The government producing as exhibits **Daily Worker** editorials urging Americans to "ponder deeply," claimed the

(Continued on following page)

GUARDIAN $1 BOOKS ! 2 TIMELY MUSTS FOR OUR READERS

BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH SHERIDAN HOUSE, PUBLISHERS, NATIONAL GUARDIAN IS ENABLED TO OFFER THE FOLLOWING BOOKS WHILE THE SUPPLY LASTS AT $1 EACH, OR WITH A NEW SUBSCRIPTION OR RENEWAL TO THE GUARDIAN, $1.75. BOTH BOOKS WERE ORIGINALLY PRICED AT $3.50:

[ ] People in Colonies, by Kumar Goshal, lecturer, historian and GUARDIAN writer.

[ ] Soviet Russia: the Land and Its People, by Nicholas Mikhailov, leading Soviet geographer.

CHECK DESIRED BOOK(S) ABOVE AND ENCLOSE REMITTANCE WITH THIS ANNOUNCEMENT. IF ORDERING IN COMBINATION USE THE BLANK ON P. 2 TO LIST NEW OR RENEWED SUBSCRIPTIONS.

SEND CASH, PLEASE; WE CANNOT HANDLE C.O.D. ORDERS.

Attention, Trygvie Lie: Will you investigate these atrocity reports?

ON Aug. 5 Gen. Mark W. Clark, chief of the U.S. Army Field Forces, said of the new recruits: "We will make them ruthless soldiers who will learn how to kill the mad dogs who are shooting our wounded in Korea." A few days earlier Selective Service Director Gen. Lewis Hershey said what we needed were more good young "killers."

The killer school of thought apparently has found South Korea a fertile training ground for troops serving under the UN flag. Robert Martin, correspondent for the Overseas News Agency, reported one officer as saying: "The only thing to do is shoot any Korean inside our perimeter or along our supply line."

United Press correspondent Rutherford B. Poats reported seeing South Korean troops under the UN flag break the backs of North Korean prisoners before shooting them. U.S. troops in Korea refer to all Koreans as "gooks," a modernized version of Rudyard Kipling's "lesser breeds," a more colloquial term than the Nazi-inspired "inferior races." N.Y. **Post** correspondent Jimmy Cannon interviewed a sergeant who put the Koreans down as "a lot of cannibals."

BUCHENWALD AGAIN: There were other such reports from U.S. correspondents, but none equaled the story of the village of Rang Wul, 10 miles southeast of Taejon, as reported by a correspondent of the New China News Agency. The report is told in sufficient detail to merit UN investigation of the conduct of officers and men serving under its banner.

The correspondent provided a "horrifying account of the butchery of 7,000 Korean patriots buried in death pits." He said he saw "thousands of American cartridge cases littering the ground" at the scene, "mass graves comparable only to those of Belsen and Buchenwald." He wrote:

> Long before you reach it, an appalling smell fills the air. It needs a physical effort to go near the pits. So full of bodies are the pits that only a thin crust of soil covers them and has been eroded by the wind and rain so that there are holes through which a weltering mass of bone and rotting tissue can be seen.

From 20 eye-witnesses he pieced together this tale of the alleged slaughter.

13,000 IN 3 DAYS: On July 2 South Korean police rounded up villagers at gun point and forced them to dig the pits. On July 4 jeeps and trucks, some with UN drivers, brought half-starved and beaten prisoners from local jails. They were forced to kneel at the edge of the pit; then they were shot. Three thousand were said to have been shot in three days. American officers smoked cigarettes on the sidelines and supervised.

"KOREAN GUERRILLA FOUND"

The caption said the GIs found this old man at the base of a mountain with a bag of grenades.

On July 17, the day before the North Koreans crossed the Kum River, the massacres were said to have been resumed. Many prisoners were tossed alive into the pits and the dead heaped on top of them.

The correspondent continues:

> The villagers often recognized friends and relatives among the victims. One even had to watch his brother shot but no sign of recognition passed between them. In another case, a peasant saw his brother-in-law among the victims and made a horrified exclamation. He was immediately seized, bound, beaten and shot. . . . In those days a number of children were murdered. On these last occasions no Americans were present.

A correspondent for the British **Manchester Guardian** wrote:

> I not only saw a truckload of . . . condemned men being taken to their execution in most appalling circumstances, but here in Pusan I witnessed a relatively harmless but no less revealing incident. It concerned the overcoat which had been stolen from the American Vice-Consul, and which the authorities were anxious to restore to its owner. A few days after the loss had been reported the Chief of Police personally called on the Vice-Consul to assure him that "all is well as I am currently torturing two suspects." These were his very words.

AMERICANS IN PRISON: Reports circulated that the North Koreans were taking no prisoners, but were shooting them on the battlefield. Last Thursday 32 captive Americans were reported to have been killed by panicky North Korean troops near Waegwan. The Associated Press reported that five soldiers who escaped said the North Koreans planned to take the captives to Seoul, where they said there were already 5,000 prisoners.

The New China News Agency in an interview with several American prisoners reported two as saying:

> SGT. MERLIN J. HAMILTON, 24th DIVISION, 34th REGIMENT: "These people are treating us well. We have sugar, soup with meat and vegetables, bread or rice and six cigarettes a day. We have even two doctors calling every day. If MacArthur says we are dead he's got some lousy reason for it."
>
> FIRST LIEUT. DONALD S. SIRMAN, AIR FORCE: "I did not know where I was going but when I get orders I carry them out. If civilians get in the way during a war it's just too bad for them. How do we know what we are hitting when we bomb from 20,000 feet in the rain? As for the villages, if we are told to go and tear up a village I suppose there is a good reason for it."

Maj. Charles T. Barter, Mt. Vernon, Ind., 63rd Field Artillery, another prisoner of the North Koreans, was reported by correspondent Allan Winnington in the London **Daily Worker** as saying:

> "These people have won the war, and killing more people the way we are is just savagery. I thought America was a civilized country. I hope to God we will be intelligent enough to get out."

(Continued from preceding page)

Communists' "dangerous conduct" should bar them from being "at large in this hour of national crisis." If the petition for a re-hearing were refused, the next step would be an appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court.

The Civil Rights Congress made public a statement supporting the right of the defendants to bail, signed by 145 prominent citizens in 25 states. The St. Louis **Post-Dispatch** editorialized:

> If these men—if any American citizens—are to be denied bail while a case is pending, it should be for a better reason than that they hold a view which opposes a national policy. That would be a blow at free thought for all.

On Thursday the CP national committee "in view of the U.S. Court of Appeals decision" asked Communist groups around the country to halt "discussion . . . on the basis of directives or outlines issued earlier than Aug. 15, 1950." The N.Y. **Times** thought this was done in hope of preventing the party as a whole from being outlawed if the Supreme Court appeal fails.

BRIDGES CASE — "DON'T SHRUG": On the West Coast the legal fight to free longshoremen's leader Harry Bridges awaited a ruling from the 9th Federal Court of Appeals after six separate attempts in a lower court failed. A decision is expected next week. His bail was revoked Aug. 4 when the government argued that he is "a person actively propagandizing in behalf of the Communist enemy for the purpose of obstructing and hampering the military operations of this government."

First order of business of a coastwise caucus of ILWU longshoremen's locals was a demand that Bridges be released on bail and granted a new trial. The 100 delegates adopted a resolution which called the jailing "a vicious continuation of the ruthless drive to dismember and ultimately destroy the union." It continued:

> The campaign to jail Bridges was made up of lies and distortions. Neither Bridges nor any other officer made any proposal that would interrupt the shipment of supplies to Korea. Bridges did not oppose a proper security program but proposed one similar to that of World War II that did not jeopardize the contract or result in blacklisting and discrimination.

The Washington **Evening Star**, a conservative daily, commented editorially:

> It looks as though Bridges has been sent to jail because of the opinion he expressed, and if that is true, even though he may be an ardent Communist, the rest of us can ill afford to dismiss the matter with an indifferent shrug of the shoulder.

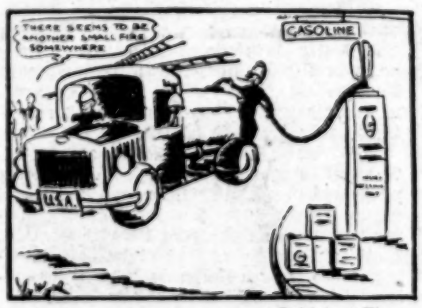
ACLU SPEAKS: After two weeks of widespread protests, the State Dept.'s revocation of the passport of Paul Robeson, singer and progressive leader, not only still stood but European countries were being asked to bar him. All frontier police posts in Italy were alerted for his appearance; if he slipped in, he was to be escorted to the border and expelled.

In New York City the trials of 13 persons arrested at a peace demonstration in Union Square on Aug. 2 began moving through the courts. Three were charged with felonious assault, one with simple assault, and eight with disorderly conduct. Four were convicted, three of them jailed without bail while awaiting sentence. Witnesses, news reporters and photographers described the excessive brutality used by cops to break up the demonstration after Mayor O'Dwyer failed to lift a police ban on the gathering. For that he was criticized in a report issued by the N.Y. Civil Liberties Union. It charged police violence had done "much harm" to "democracy's cause," and called on the mayor

> . . . to initiate an immediate investigation . . . and deal, according to the law, with any member of the police force found guilty of the use of excessive force.

In another statement the ACLU said that violence and repression in a number of U.S. cities "demonstrate a frightening contempt for constitutional rights by municipal officials and others." Replying to criticism of its report on the 1949 Peekskill riots, the ACLU accused the Westchester Grand Jury (which whitewashed police behavior at Peekskill) of ignoring the facts and relying on official and press reports. The concert-goers at Peekskill, said the ACLU,

> . . . were engaged in a wholly lawful exercise of their constitutional right of free speech and assembly, however abhorrent their opinions.



Pakistan Times

NEWS ITEM: The U.S. has ordered MacArthur to rush all available aid to Korea.

WAR & PEACE

U.S. takes stock on Korea—and after

IN the eighth week of the war in Korea reporters, politicians and pundits were reestimating the fighting and the future. The war, said Joseph Fromm, Far Eastern editor of **U.S. News and World Report** (Aug. 18), may take the entire standing army of the U.S.—and even then victory is not assured. On Aug. 14, Overseas News Agency's Robert P. Martin wrote:

> A number of American officers are already searching for a possible solution other than complete defeat of the North Korean army. . . . There is some talk that neutral Asian countries might supervise a country-wide election. But this would encounter American opposition.

In **Time** and **Life** senior correspondent John Osborne, writing of the conduct of GI's toward Koreans, said:

> Above all, our leaders must grasp one simple fact: war against the Communists of Asia cannot be won—not really won—by military means alone. To attempt to win it so, as we are now doing in Korea, is not only to court final failure but also to force upon our men in the field acts and attitudes of the utmost savagery. (See story above.)

In the N.Y. **Herald Tribune**, Aug. 15, Walter Lippmann said that the power of the U.S. and Europe

> is not enough to suppress revolution all over Asia . . . we shall be attempting to carry water in a sieve if we do not adjust our political ideas to military realities. . . . That is why the course which we are following, largely because of internal political pressure, is so tragically dangerous to the vital interests of the U.S. . . . we are identifying ourselves with armed opposition to the great masses of Asia and to most of their intellectual and spiritual leaders.

These admissions, especially from conservative sources, that the U.S. is in effect warring against the people of Asia, that Americans will be defeated and brutalized in the process, brought into question the basic premises of the Korean intervention.

THE DRUM BEATERS: But dominant voices in the U.S. last week were raised not to re-examine these premises but to involve the U.S. in more disasters of the same kind.

Republican foreign policy leaders blasted the Administration for not having adopted the Republican interventionist policy sooner. In the Philadelphia **Evening Bulletin** Holmes Alexander reported:

> Military chiefs dread even the remote possibility of mediation in Korea. . . . They need an extensive period in that bloody peninsula in order to pyramid what is realistically called "bodies and guns." Pentagon chiefs know that the more men in Korea, the more men and weapons Congress will authorize for services elsewhere. . . . Warmongering may now be called the almost official Pentagon policy.

Warmongering is designed to move up "the time table of World War III," Alexander said. The timetable

> ties in closely with the B-50 bombers based in Britain within striking distance of Russian targets. It is time to stop yammering about reliance on the A-bomb being a Maginot Line complex. The most effective weapon in the human arsenal will strike the enemy flush in his heartland.

OCTOBER ULTIMATUM: Harold Stassen, University of Pennsylvania president, demanded that the U.S. warn Russia that any "aggression" anywhere in the world will be met with all-out atom war on Russia. Irving Pflaum in the Chicago **Sun-Times**, Aug. 16, said U.S. leaders were agreed on the need for such an ultimatum and probably will deliver it in October.

In London, the House of Commons sat dazed while Churchill declared:

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"Two years ago the Government agreed that the Americans should establish a bombing base in East Anglia from which they could use the atom bomb on Russian cities and key points."

British opposition to U.S. policy on Formosa was growing. The **New Statesman & Nation**, Aug. 12, in an editorial titled: "The Menace of MacArthur," wrote:

If a war begins between China and the U.S. on the issue of Formosa, the aggressor will not be the Communists. Such a war, which could scarcely be confined to Asia, would be the doing of Gen. MacArthur. . . . We wonder whether the American people are now so completely the victims of war propaganda that they can be bamboozled into so wicked and disastrous an imperialist adventure.

"INCREDIBLE FOLLY": The **Manchester Guardian** said:

The western world is terrified at the thought that by President Truman's declaration about Formosa, the U.S. may have laid itself open to possible war with Communist China. To pour out American lives and treasure to force the discredited Chiang Kai-shek back on the Chinese people, who have expelled him, would be an act of incredible folly.

Prime Minister Attlee, in a statement made public Aug. 15, repeated that Britain's support of Korean intervention was "not concerned with Formosa." In talks in Washington and London, the U.S. was reported pressuring Britain to support its Formosan policy.

The U.S. seemed to be standing pat on Formosa but in Indo-China it was searching for a more acceptable puppet to replace its playboy Emperor Bao Dai, currently enjoying Paris night life. The unfortunate experience with the feudal Syngman Rhee in South Korea was very much in mind. The nod was given to Catholic Nationalist leader Ngo Dinh Dien, the choice of Cardinal Spellman and Pope Pius XII.

INVITATION TO PEKING: Most significant development of the week on the diplomatic front was the invitation extended by Mao Tse-tung's government to India's Nehru to visit Peking. Nehru was seriously considering acceptance. Some UN observers saw this as the first step toward an alliance of Asian powers aimed at achieving Asia's right to settle its own affairs. Such an Asian peace bloc could play a significant role in the coming UN General Assembly and in a just settlement of the Korean war.

India offers a plan to beat UN deadlock

At Lake Success two Security Council sessions ended inconclusively last week with delegates still fighting over seating a South Korean representative alone. But India continued actively seeking ways out of the deadlock.

India proposed a commission composed of the six non-permanent members of the Council, to consider all resolutions on Korea before the Council and to make recommendations for a peaceful settlement. Sir Benegal Rau made clear that the commission would not consider itself bound by the U.S. resolutions jammed through the Council June 25 and 27.

The U.S. and Russia were silent, but the proposal was welcomed by the smaller powers growing weary of U.S. pressure tactics.

LESS BITTERNESS: Council President Malik called two private caucuses last week in an effort to get agreement on seating both North Korean and South Korean representatives. His conciliatory mood was noted. In the Council session Thursday the tone was slightly less sharp than before.

U.S. delegate Austin said the U.S. wanted no military bases in Korea, that the UN would offer Moscow any guarantee it might require that "a free and independent Korea will not in any way threaten the security of the Soviet Union." He made clear that the U.S.'s idea of unified, free and independent Korea is a Korea under the former South Korean regime.

UN observers detected what might be a faint break in the U.S. position. They attributed this to the widespread opposition throughout Asia to U.S. intervention in Korea, and to the increasing restlessness of the middle powers. An attitude of "neutrality" between East and West is becoming increasingly popular throughout the Middle East and parts of Asia hitherto committed to the West. In Egypt, the N.Y. **Times** reported Aug. 21:

The big popular organs of the Wafd party which swept the last election in January continue to favor an attitude of neutrality. The Wafd party organs have the largest circulations in the country and more than any other reflect the feelings of the masses.

WHAT THEN? Some delegations, troubled over UN "war aims," were discussing respectable formulae for the future of a MacArthur-pulverized Korea. Some favored a UN trusteeship for all Korea, others just for North Korea.

South Korean Ambassador to Washington John M. Chang was against such proposals: he insisted all Korea must come under the government of Syngman Rhee, said trusteship proposals were "absolutely incredible and completely unjustified."

Of "UN support" of the U.S. action by 53 nations Malik said on Tuesday:

"Concerning the magical figure of 53 I want to point out that only four colonial powers are engaged in aggression in Korea, that is, the U.S., the United Kingdom with its dominions, France somewhat, and the Netherlands."

A report to the Security Council from its Unified Commander MacArthur last week called for troops and more speed from other UN members. MacArthur cited "guerrillas" and the effectiveness of North Korean propaganda as

SIR BENEGAL RAU
There is a way out

the two great danger points. The U.S. has been seriously embarrassed by the reluctance of other UN members to send troops to Korea.

Only troops actually set to leave for Korea were two battalions (1,500 men) of a British infantry force from Hong Kong.

Little change is noted on Korea fighting fronts

Fighting along the 120-mile perimeter of the U.S. beachead in Korea last week was inconclusive. The U.S. claimed major victories, but there was little apparent change in the actual fronts. Washington was cautious.

Max Werner in the N.Y. **Compass** said the U.S. defense had stiffened and assumed a new pattern—an "active holding action . . . waged along the entire front." The outcome will depend, he said, on reserves and on which side has suffered most from the battle of attrition waged in the first weeks of August.

Criticism of U.S. conduct of the war came from two conservative sources. **Newsweek** (owned by the Averell Harriman interests) quoted front-line officers as saying the Chinju offensive of two weeks ago was "military imbecility." U.S. military leaders wanted a victory they could publicize, it said. The Chinju offensive weakened U.S. forces on all other fronts without accomplishing much. A similar criticism was made by Joseph Alsop, N.Y. **Herald Tribune** columnist now in Korea.

NEWS BLACKOUT: News from the Korean front was cut off completely for a time over the week-end. Gen. MacArthur ordered communication facilities available to correspondents to be taken over, it was said, to meet military requirements. Then Tokyo headquarters said Pusan would replace Taegu as the main transmission point for filing war news. Only 2,000 words on a pooled basis may be sent hereafter from Taegu, much closer to the fighting fronts than Pusan. MacArthur has frequently tangled with correspondents over their Korean coverage.

The casualty lists

SEN. Styles Bridges (R-N.H.) charged the Army on Aug. 10 with deliberately suppressing U.S. casualty figures in Korea. Real figures, he said, are "perhaps three times" those officially announced. Indicating he felt the people's intelligence was being insulted, Bridges said:

"The truth won't hurt the American people. . . . The truth of our affairs in Korea of the last few weeks will become appalling once it is made known to us."

The Senator's remarks recalled the low view taken of the German people's intelligence by Hitler's Propaganda Ministry when it reported casualties in the Russian campaign. After one year's fighting in Russia, Germans at home were given these casualty figures:

Russian	8,000,000
German	337,000

After seven weeks' fighting in Korea Washington gave these figures:

North Korean	50,000
American	2,616

The German people were told their army had suffered four casualties for every 100 Russian casualties. For every 100 Korean casualties, Americans are told our army suffered less than six. Yet the Americans have been in retreat during the whole period of the Korean campaign. No further U.S. casualty figures will be given out "as long as they can be of value to the enemy," the Army announced last week.

PEACE

Americans praying, plugging for peace

IN the little town of Eden Valley, Minn., 200 parishioners of St. Peter's Roman Catholic church completed plans for endless prayers for peace; throughout the year, around the clock, some member of the parish will be present in the church. In Sacramento, Calif., the city's Ministerial Assn., with the cooperation of business and civic groups, began a 30-day continuous prayer for peace. From thousands of other pulpits in hundreds of U.S. communities religious leaders were resisting the tide toward war.

That was one aspect of the fight for peace. Another was based on legwork and guts. From coast to coast a small army of brave people were still ringing doorbells, canvassing their neighbors, holding street corner rallies, getting more signatures to peace petitions. In many localities this had become dangerous, but the work went on. Total U.S. signers were well toward the 2,000,000 mark. On a world scale the number approached 300,000,000.

PEACE! IT'S DANGEROUS: In Los Angeles three girls in court charged a National Guardsman with tearing up their petitions and striking them as they canvassed for signatures in a neighborhood grocery store. Mayor Fletcher Bowron in a radio broadcast urged citizens to report peace workers

Daily Worker, London
"You murderous, evil, sycophantic shapeless Communist, you!"

to the police. In Columbus, Ohio, a student leader was held in $200 bail for circulating a petition. In Detroit an order went out for the immediate arrest of persons putting up peace posters demanding a ban on the A-bomb.

In Camden, N.J., two war veterans were fined $150 each for circulating peace petitions in Parwin State Park, near Vineland, N.J.

RIGHT TO SPEAK: But resistance to violence was growing. Robert Morss Lovett, former Governor of the Virgin Islands, and Dean John B. Thompson of the Rockefeller Memorial Chapel of the University of Chicago were sponsors of an open letter addressed to President Truman and the mayors of all cities urging them to defend the right to speak, assemble and petition for peace.

As the new week began there came another plea for peace signed by 469 leading churchmen of the U.S., representing 27 denominations. Based on a World Council of Churches call for "a just settlement by negotiation and conciliation," the statement was drafted and circulated by **The Witness**, news-magazine of the Episcopal Church. It backed the peace proposals of India's Premier Nehru, urged that the representatives of the Chinese People's Republic be seated in the UN, and said:

A positive effort by the American people on behalf of reconciliation among the nations is needed to create a climate which will constrain our government to give fuller support to attempts at peaceful settlement in Korea.

BROOKLYN FOR PEACE: In Brooklyn, N.Y., a sponsoring committee of 13 community leaders—clergymen, educators, businessmen, professionals—issued an appeal for peace and set about the formation of a Brooklyn Peace Organization to unite all groups concerned with averting war.

By the week-end 40 more community leaders had signed the appeal. The Brooklyn **Eagle**, a commercial daily, **The Tablet**, official organ of the Brooklyn diocese of the Roman Catholic

Church, and Rabbi Benjamin Schultz all attacked the new peace movement, but its backers were unintimidated. Sponsor Sidney J. Gluck, businessman, quoted Rabbi Stephen S. Wise's characterization of Rabbi Schultz as an answer to the attacks:

"I brand him as a professional and probably profiteering Communist-baiter, as unworthy to be even a member, not to say a rabbi, of a Jewish congregation. . . ."

THE DUPE LINE: It was learned the State Dept. had sent a message to 450 American organizations, government agencies and foreign service missions warning them not to be taken in by the World Peace Appeal. It described the appeal as "exclusively a Communist program."

Last Thursday 10 large Jewish organizations called the Appeal "a despicable divide-and-conquer tactic" directed to Jewish groups and provoking violence.

"In the face of hysteria whipped up by the press and the State Dept." 1,200 New York longshoremen and nearly

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4,000 seamen shipping from New York had signed the World Peace Appeal, the N.Y. Labor Conference for Peace said. On some ships 90% of the crew had signed. The Conference called this "an act of supreme loyalty to the best interests of the U.S."

NOT YET TREASON: Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, chairman of the Peace Information Center, flew to Prague for a meeting of the World Executive Committee of the Partisans of Peace. At LaGuardia Airport he told reporters:

> "It is not yet treason to work for peace. American Negroes, particularly, who have suffered slavery and caste in this land and in spite of painful progress are still neither free nor equal citizens of the U.S., ought unanimously to demand for all the oppressed of the world the opportunity to decide what government they will or will not endure. . . . I believe that the time is past for settling the grave social and political problems of the world by force. I subscribe to the swelling world-wide declaration against the use of the atom bomb at any time by any civilized nation. I intend to tell the Executive Committee . . . that millions of peace-loving Americans, including millions of Negro people, want peace and do not subscribe to the imperialist claim that peace means that powerful nations can force their policies and demands upon weaker peoples."

ROGGE SEEKS CHANGE: Also in attendance was committee member O. John Rogge, former Asst. U.S. Attorney General, who asked the meeting to revise the Stockholm Peace Pledge, substituting outlawry of aggression for outlawry of the atom bomb. Rogge, who is supporting the position of Henry Wallace on the Korean war (he has not resigned from the Progressive Party), admitted his would be an unpopular proposal.

Rogge's resolutions were not brought up in committee. The meeting instead condemned "foreign intervention by force of arms in the internal affairs of any people," and called for a "general reduction, under control, of every form of armament."

The executive committee meeting also mapped a program for the Second World Congress of the Partisans of Peace in London in November.

160 foreign-born face deportation

SOME 160 foreign-born men and women in the U.S. are being quietly tried for their political beliefs. Others are being arrested almost daily. They face deportation. To some this means separation from their families; to others it could mean death, in fascist Spain or Greece.

Still others are intimidated into serving as witnesses, incriminating the victims or bolstering the government's drive on proscribed organizations.

Political cases are pending in deportation mills in 22 states. Most of the 160 involved have given years—lifetimes—to campaigns for the unemployed, to build trade unions or fraternal societies. Against them the Immigration Service is calling trained police spies or amateur informers to testify that a specific organization advocated force and violence, or distributed "subversive" literature.

UNDER CONTRACT: Most of the witnesses are professionals. Under cross-examination some have produced signed contracts with the Immigration Service of the Justice Dept. stipulating sums to be paid, expense money and services to be rendered.

Typical is John R. Leech whose career as a government witness began with the first deportation trial of Harry Bidges in 1939. At that time James H. Landis, Dean of the Harvard Law School, who presided, said:

> "It is impossible accurately even to summarize this day and a half of testimony by Leech. In evasion, qualification and contradiction it is almost unique. Its flavor cannot be conveyed by a few scattered abstracts from the record, for the evasions are truly labyrinthine in nature. . . . Indeed one would be tempted to regard Leech's evasionary tactics as pathological in character, were it not that behind this screen of verbiage was a motive—Leech's desire to conceal, and later refrain from admitting, that he had fraudulently been accepting relief with the knowledge and aid of Mrs. Leech."

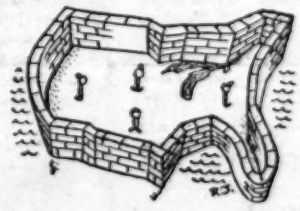
Landis' opinion did not hamper Leech's career. The government has called on him many times since, most recently in the deportation hearing of Andrew Dmytryshyn, vice-president of the American-Ukrainian Fraternal Union of the IWO.

GET IT OVER WITH: Under existing rules the respondent may appeal first to the Immigration Service in Washington, then to the courts. But the wheels of the deportation mill may be speeded up if legislation now pending in Congress is passed.

Bill S-1832, already passed by the Senate, provides for the automatic deportation of any non-citizen who is a member of any organization on the Attorney-General's proscribed list.

The Hobbs Bill, passed by the House, provides concentration camps for those who cannot leave the country six months after a deportation order. It also allows immigration officials to hold non-citizens without bail. Even if granted bail, their freedom, under the Hobbs Bill, would be hedged with provisions such as the one requiring respondents to report regularly on oath concerning their "circumstances, habits, associations and activities."

The war on the foreign-born has been taken into the factories: Anthony Cattonar, machinist and son-in-law of Israel Amter, once a Communist Party candidate for governor of New York, was arrested. Released on bail, he returned to his bench in a Brooklyn shop. Twelve foremen organized a walkout of 41 workers in protest against his return. Later, 175 workers met in a regular meeting of Local 475, United Electrical Workers, and demanded that he be allowed to stay at work. The N.Y. **Herald Tribune** headlined its story: 41 QUIT PLANT OVER MACHINIST ARRESTED AS RED.



LABOR

Even crabs must have loyalty tests

JOSEPH P. RYAN, president-for-life of the International Longshoremen's Assn., "king" of the most racket-ridden, jimcrow waterfronts of the nation, took on a new patriotic glow last week. When the Cunard liner Parthia arrived in New York with 2,500 cases of Russian crabmeat, ILA longshoremen with Ryan's approval refused to touch the stuff. The Parthia went on to Boston where ILA officers had been alerted. Meanwhile the U. S. liner American Manufacturer docked at Boston with $350,000 worth of crabmeat. The crabs were Russian. Boston ILA locals would not unload and the ship went on to New York.

The U.S. Lines then declared its embargo: it

> "...knowingly will not handle henceforth any cargo out of or to Soviet Russia directly or indirectly."

The embargo hit not Russia but Britain, to whom the "red crabmeat" had already been exported as part of a trade agreement. Too costly for British austerity, the crabs were shipped on to the U.S. "King" Ryan had stuck the British with the crabs.

The longshoremen also refused to unload a cargo of Russian furs from the Mauretania. The loss was to U.S. importers who had already paid for them. Following Ryan's lead, the Dept. of Commerce clamped rigid controls on all shipments to socialist countries.

RED SCREENS: Patriotism, Ryan style, was rampant in other maritime unions. The Sailors Union of the Pacific (AFL) and the Pacific Marine Stewards Union offered to supply replacements for members of the Marine Cooks and Stewards Union who were being "screened" by coast guard officials, blacklisted by companies or summarily fired for refusing to turn their papers over to shipping commissioners for "loyalty checks." The National Maritime Union (CIO) was cooperating with the blacklist. Among the first to be "screened" off his job in New York was George Guillmet, rank-and-file candidate who opposed Joseph Curran in recent NMU elections.

While some union officials cheerfully predicted war jobs for seamen, figures showed that most of the traffic was going to the open-shop, anti-union Military Sea Transportation Service. The trend could kill all sea-going and dock-side unions.

Other signs of war on the waterfront were the screening of longshoremen loading war cargoes and the installation of one "security policeman" for every 10 seamen on board some ships. It was the first use of a sea-going red squad.

LABOR & THE WAR: Elsewhere:

- Government mediators, terming soda ash "vital to rearmament and to the Korean war effort," threatened "drastic action" to end the strike of 7,000 chemical workers in soda ash plants in Syracuse, Detroit, Baton Rouge and Painesville, Ohio.
- All persons filing unemployment compensation claims in Ohio were forced to file an affidavit that they do not belong to an organization devoted

to overthrow by force and violence. The State threatened perjury charges against 20 persons who took the oath.

- Mediators insisted on day-and-night negotiations between the New York Newspaper Guild (CIO) and the

(Continued on following page)

MAX WERNER

The mirage of the "European Army"

SPONSORED by Winston Churchill's oratory, recommended by Strasbourg's European Council, a new illusion—the chimera of a "European Army"—has emerged in the maze of Western policies. It will soon be dropped because it is unluckily connected with German rearmament; because it will intensify the strategic split between Western Europe and the U.S.; and because it has no strategic basis whatsoever.

One might waive the moral and political arguments against German rearmament. Still, the military arguments against a new West German army would be overwhelming. The old German military power has been disintegrated, literally atomized to human dust. It is of course an acknowledgment of military weakness when the Western powers, proud of their super-technology, appeal to the one-legged German veteran of World War Two, telling him that he is indispensable for the defense of Europe.

The not-yet-born European Army already suffers from a fateful misunderstanding:

- For U.S. strategy it is the prospective land power of the entire Atlantic Pact coalition that would relieve the U.S. from the necessity of a land rearmament;
- But for Western European governments the massive land rearmament of the U.S. is the **premise and condition** of European rearmament.

U.S. WON'T PAY PRICE: The French government's Aug. 7 note on defense stated the case clearly: no bigger French army can be envisaged without a sufficient number of U.S. divisions stationed in Europe. Now the German right-wing politicians and old militarists, who are basically for rearmament, join in this condition. They insist that the price for it would be no less than the defense of West Germany by the U.S. army. But since they know that 200 German divisions in the East were unable to ward off the Soviet army, how many U.S. divisions might they require?

Joseph Newman in the N.Y. **Herald Tribune** describes the realistically cynical reasons of these experienced German gamblers:

> West Germany has no desire to raise an army and join a Western European force until it is convinced the Western powers could win a war against Russia. There is no such conviction anywhere in West Germany today and the small numbers of the American, British and French forces on the European continent explain why. Germany has lost two world wars, a political leader here observed, and cannot afford to lose a third.

Yet U.S. military policy refuses to carry out massive land rearmament. Commenting on the French request to put five additional U.S. divisions on the European continent, an AP report observed:

> The American reaction to this is that the U.S. while it is fighting in Korea is in no position to promise it can divert that much manpower to Europe, especialy in view of the limited size of the U.S. Army.

West European diplomats and strategists will ask, of course: Who will provide 100 divisions on the Rhine line in an emergency if five divisions cannot be made available? There can be obviously either **two** land rearmaments—first an American, and then a West European—**or none.**

MOTHBALL GENERALS: It is not unification which is lacking in Western Europe; it is **power.** The main hindrance on the way to a European Army is not lack of strategic coordination but the incurable military weakness of the French-German-Italian core of Western Europe.

In the age of mass armies and super-technology it is too late for Western Europe to catch up with rearmament. Western Europe has lost the standards of modern military organization. It has no up-to-date generals to educate officers, and no experienced officers to train and lead soldiers. Not only the French army with its standards of the 'thirties is out-dated, but even the smart, dashing German generals are already obsolete, lagging behind the war condition of 1950.

In the entire Western world no other body but a bigger and stronger U.S. Army could develop the standards of modern land war. But the U.S. still remains a sea and air power.

(Continued from preceding page)

publishers of the struck N.Y. **World Telegram and Sun**, arguing:

"The public interest demands in these troubled times that all vehicles of public information be made available."

At press time the strikers were to vote on an agreement reached by the negotiators. The publishers upped their wage offers. The Guild compromised on its demands for union and job security.

● Fearing a wage-freeze in the midst of high prices and profits, 8,000 auto workers struck for raises and pensions at the Packard plant in Detroit. United Auto Workers officials were reported ready to accept the General Motors formula (five-year contract, pay-scales tied to cost of living but not to exceed 4c an hour raise each year). The company was said to have turned the offer down. Ford Local 600 authorized a strike on Jan. 2 unless pay-raise demands are met.

● The United Packinghouse Workers (CIO) ran far ahead of other unions, winning a raise of 11c an hour at 24 plants of Armour and Co.

● On Aug. 21 the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and the Order of Railway Conductors launched five-day "token" strikes at key terminals. The unions' timetable called for a gradual extension of the strike to an ultimate nation-wide tie-up. The unions are demanding a 40-hour week instead of the present 48-hour week with no reduction in pay. Railroads, while making unprecedented profits, decried the "threat to the war effort." Union officials agreed, called upon the President to force the lines to negotiate or let the government take over.

"DEAD HORSE": In Washington the National Labor Relations Board heard coal operators' charges of Taft-Hartley violations against United Mine Workers' John L. Lewis, growing out of last year's tense contract negotiations. Federated Press reported that the operators showed no interest in pressing the charges but Robert Denham, anti-Lewis NLRB general counsel, insisted that the hearings be held. UMW attorney Welly K. Hopkins said:

"The operators have asked the board to drop the case. It's like holding a hearing over a dead horse."

POLITICS

What did Mexico do to get O'D?

ON Tuesday the White House made an announcement: New York City's Mayor William O'Dwyer had accepted the ambassadorship to Mexico, would resign his post by Sept. 1. Democratic Boss Ed Flynn of the Bronx was credited with convincing President Truman that the Mayor deserved the shift from governing the country's biggest city to the comparative leisure of a diplomatic sunbath south of the border. It was left for New York's American Labor Party Congressman Vito Marcantonio to consider how the Mexicans might feel about it:

It is to be regretted that President Truman has seen fit to use Mexico as the last refuge to which a derelict politician could escape from removal proceedings.

This does not improve our relations with our southern neighbor. O'Dwyer's conduct during his present and past administrations, when brought under the scrutiny of an honest investigation, would have resulted in his removal even by a Gov. Dewey, with whom he has had a working understanding for quite some time.

The people of our city will not be fooled by this convenient appointment into forgetting the betrayals of the Democratic Party through the O'Dwyer administration. They will not forget the betrayals on raising the subway and bus fares, on cutting relief allowances, on continuing Jim Crow in Stuyvesant Town, on under-assessing big real estate, on launching a witch-hunt in our schools.

These issues are very much alive.

The American Labor Party will, of course, utilize the situation now presented to further expose the double-talking, double-dealing, sell-out program of the Democratic Party in New York City as well as the companion role of the Republican Party in Albany.

THE SMOKE: Although the appointment had been expected for some time, it threw city politicians into turmoil. Many a room was filled with smoke as they went into fast huddles to pick a candidate for the November election. Actually Tammany Hall was in trouble; a Brooklyn investigation of connections between gamblers and police had explosive possibilities of revealing graft and corruption. The New York **Times** said of O'Dwyer's resignation: "Actually he was ousted from City Hall. . . ."

The Mayor's final appearance before his Board of Estimate was a blend of maudlin tears and last favors for the faithful. A horde of O'Dwyer appointees, members of his personal staff and police brass, got pay increases totaling $165,000 a year. New jobs for old friends were set up at a total of $50,000 a year, and a new $10,000-a-year post as executive assistant to the Board of Water Supply was expected to go to his executive secretary, William Donaghue. The lachrymose farewell reached its climax when Borough President John Cashmore of Brooklyn, only recently forced out by O'Dwyer as Democratic leader in Kings County, blubbered:

"We hope God will take a liking to you—but not too soon."

O'Dwyer's cronies threw into the hopper a proposal that he receive a $15,000-a-year pension for life.

Kennedy runs in Florida

Stetson Kennedy, who exposed the Ku Klux Klan in his book **Southern Exposure**, announced his independent, write-in candidacy for U.S. senator from Florida against George Smathers, who defeated Sen. Claude Pepper in the primaries. Kennedy said:

"To that third of the population composed of colored Floridians, I offer myself as a color-blind candidate who will fight for full civil rights, not as a scrap of political paper but as the living law of the land."

Two Jacksonville stations have already canceled Kennedy broadcasts, although Federal Communications Commission rulings provide that all political parties and candidates must be given time. WGBS in Miami permitted the broadcast but censored three paragraphs out of the script. One Tampa station, in explaining the cancellation, said the broadcast "was too critical of the war effort." Another Tampa station announced it was allowing Kennedy to talk "under protest, only to comply with FCC regulation." (Philadelphia station WPEN canceled a broadcast last week by Lillian R. Narins, Progressive Party candidate for senator.

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The great cold rush

Anti-histamine hoax was a gold mine

By the Physicians Forum

THIS has been a very profitable year for the drug manufacturers. Millions of Americans have thrown hard-earned dollars away buying anti-histamine drugs as a cure for colds.

Now the bonanza is over, the profits are made, and the anti-histamine cold cures have been shown to be worthless. In June the Federal Trade Commission charged these five big makers of anti-histamine drugs with false and misleading advertising in promoting sales: Bristol-Myers Co., Anahist Co., Whitehall Pharmacal Co., Union Pharmaceutical Co., and the Grove Laboratories.

The five have agreed not to advertise that their products will cure or prevent colds. The products are Resistab, Anahist, Kriptin, Inhiston and Antamine.

HOW IT BEGAN: The whole business started when a Navy doctor reported success in stopping colds by giving anti-histamine drugs in the first few hours. Although this doctor admitted the difficulty of making a clear diagnosis of the common cold in the first hour or so, a difficulty which casts real doubt on his results, this didn't stop the drug manufacturers.

They subjected the American public to an onslaught of full-page newspaper advertisements and radio announcements promising to stop colds. Several careful studies have now appeared in medical literature. All show that the anti-histamines aren't worth a plugged nickel as a cure for colds.

For example, a group of scientific workers at Western Reserve University made careful observations of 55 families and found no difference in the duration of colds whether or not anti-histamines were taken. Volunteers who received tablets made up to look like anti-histamines, but containing no cold cures at all, did quite as well in all respects as those who received the anti-histamines.

HARMLESS DRUGS BETTER: In a West Point study, including 190 patients with head colds, 16% of patients given anti-histamines reported cures within 24 hours. On the other hand, 27% of the patients who were given harmless and inactive drugs made up to look like the anti-histamines reported cures within the same time period.

At the University of Minnesota, observations were made on the treatment of 980 colds in 367 students. Here again the control group of students who received inactive drugs got as much relief as those receiving anti-histamines.

Don't buy anti-histamines or other nostrums to cure your cold.

(Federated Press)

The Korean bookshelf

Gayn, Mark: JAPAN DIARY. 140 pages on Korea in 1946. A documented eyewitness indictment of the U. S. occupation. (Sloane Asstes., N. Y. 1948: $4.)

Grajdanzev, A. J.: MODERN KOREA. History and effect of the Japanese occupation. Best book on Korea available in the English language, John Day, N.Y., 1944: $4.)

Lauterbach, Richard: DANGER FROM THE EAST. 70 pp. on Korea comparing U. S. and Soviet occupation policies. (Harper & Bros., N. Y., 1947: out of print.)

McCune, George M.: KOREA TODAY. Written 1948, brought up to date by his wife. Most recent book on Korea; lacks understanding of the nature of colonialism. (Harvard U. Press, Cambridge, Mass., 1950: $3.50.)

Wales, Nym and Kim San: SONG OF ARIRAN. Life story of a Korean revolutionary. (John Day, N. Y., 1941: out of print.)

PAMPHLETS AND OTHER MATERIAL

Aptheker, Herbert: THE TRUTH ABOUT KOREA. Brief, informative, overall picture of events leading up to the war. (Aug. issue, **Masses & Mainstream,** 832 Broadway, N. Y.: $4 a year).

Deane, Hugh: Pamphlet based on excellent factual articles in N. Y. **Daily Compass.** As yet no title. (Available soon from **Compass,** 164 Duane St., N. Y.: 5c.)

Monthly Review: KOREA. Long, carefully thought-out review and analysis in Aug. issue. (35c for issue, $3 a year, 66 Barrow St., N. Y. C. 14).

Strong, Anna Louise: INSIDE NORTH KOREA, 48-page pamphlet by the only U. S. reporter in N. Korea in the last three years. (A. L. Strong, Box 161, Montrose, Calif. 25c, 5 for $1.)

DOLLAR STRETCHER

Washing machines: non-automatic

IN a report on 20 non-automatic washing machines with wringers, Consumers Union points out that even the safest wringer presents some hazard, and should be used with caution. Of machines in the $90-$185 price range tested, the most expensive, the **Maytag,** E2LP, $184.95, was rated "Very Good" and was at the head of the list in washing efficiency, while scoring high in durability and safety. Other washers rated "Good" were considerably less expensive and should normally give satisfactory service. Among these are the **Norge** CW-22-PT, $139.95; **Sears** Kenmore Cat. No. 26KM93220, $92.95 plus shipping, and the **Apex** 835-P, $129.95.

KNIFE SHARPENERS: Only 3 of 23 knife sharpeners tested by Consumers Union were capable of doing a first class job. Half the models are rated "Not Acceptable" because they caused excessive damage to the knife. Disc- and file-type models shave steel from the blade, producing a burred or "wire" edge. The three most effective sharpeners all had drawbacks: The **Cory** DKS ($11.95) electrically driven, was the best of those tested but it was also by far the most expensive; the **Robo** ($1.89) sharpens the knife while the sharpener is rolled back and forth on a large, flat surface; and the **Wulff** Hone-Right ($1.50) must be attached to a work surface. Less expensive and with reasonably good sharpening effectiveness were two brands of abrasive stones: **Carborundum** No. 76, 85c; **Carborundum** No. 66, 45c.

TOMATO JUICE: Some brands of Grade A quality tomato juice will actually cost you less than inferior grades. The most expensive brand tested (17c a pint) was judged to be of Grade C quality, while the least expensive Grade A brands cost 10c or less per pint. Of 57 brands graded by U. S. Government graders, 11 were Grade A, and 9 were "Not Acceptable" because of the presence of mold in excess of government standards. The following brands of Grade A quality are listed in order of increasing cost per pint: **Ecco** Fancy Quality, 25c, 1 qt. 14 oz.; **Chevy Chase,** 11c, 1 pt. 2 oz.; **Sunny Dawn,** 11c, 1 pt. 2 oz.; **Musselman's** Fancy Quality, 12c, 1 pt. 2 oz.; **Trupak,** 13c, 1 pt. 2 oz.

BARLEY: One brand of pearl barley is likely to enhance your soup just as well as another. The 14 brands tested by U. S. Dept. of Agriculture graders were all bound to be of high quality and satisfactory as to color, dryness, cleanliness and odor. The "Best Buys," therefore, are the brands which are cheapest in your neighborhood stores. Prices ranged from 15c a pound to 25c for 15 ounces.

This information is digested from articles appearing in "Consumer Reports" (the monthly magazine published by Consumers Union, 38 E. First St., N. Y. 3). Product ratings are based on unbiased laboratory tests.

Pork chops in the sky

FOOD prices of many staple items today are about twice to three times higher than they were when World War II controls became effective in 1941. That is the conclusion of a United Press survey covering retail stores in 19 cities.

Leading the high price parade was coffee—25.1c a pound in April, 1941, now 81.7c. Here are average price changes on other basic items:

	Then	*Now*
Pork chops, per pound	**27.1c**	**80.1c**
Round steak, per pound	**31.0c**	**91.7c**
Potatoes, five pounds	**12.6c**	**22.7c**
Milk, per quart	**12.9c**	**19.6c**
Butter, per pound	**42.4c**	**67.7c**
Sugar, per pound	**6.3c**	**10.3c**

Prices of other commodities continued their upward climb Aug. 15. E. R. Squibb upped toothpaste as much as 25%, Glidden Co. raised paint prices an average of 5%, Johnson & Johnson announced 6.5% increases in the wholesale price of its cotton products. Westinghouse Electric hiked TV sets $10 to $30. Dayton Rubber Co. joined other tire makers in raising prices 5% to 15%. (Federated Press)

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